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Daily-B cents a line for ordinary advertising. On editorial page, \$1 per line. First page, \$2.50 per line The weather indications for to-day are fulling barometer by rising barometer, southerly winds secring to uesterly, with clear and clearing weather.

TRUBSDAY HARMAN FEBRUARY I, 1877

The President's Veto of the Police The President's veto of the bill to abolish the Board of Police Commissioners of this District, not having been sustained by the House of Representatives, is now before the Senate, and will be acted upon at an early day. In view of the frankle and desperate say. In view of the frank and desperate efforts that are being made to override the voto in the Senate by the gamblers and those police officers who were suspended from duty a few days since by the new Police Commisnew ays size by the lew Folice commis-oners, we deem it opportune to review briefly se causes that led to the passage of the bill high the President has declined to approve About the middle of December last Tur

REPUBLICAN began its so called "war" upo the gamblers of Washington. This "was" consisted in telling the public what they doubtless knew aircady—that ten or more gambling houses were open and in full blast under the nose of the authorities, and that ap pearances strongly indicated that the gamblers pursued their nefarious vocation as men who had been pledged immunity from police mo-lestation. Comments were made upon the fact that certain police officials associated with these gamblers, and were well aware of their unlawful practices. This wa the head and front of our offend ing. The facts that we disclose compelled the Police Board to take some n, and an investigation, invited by the action, and an investigation, invited by the Chief of Police, was inaugurated. The police officials feared nothing from the inquiry made by the board; for some of its members were no better than they were themselves. The interests of these members of the board were so identified with those of the gamblers and detectives that the investigation was nothing but a sham, and not at all likely to produce any reform for the public good. The members of the board permitted the name of the President to be brought into the investigation by dent to be brought into the investigation by gamblers and men of low character, and die sers and men of low character, and did ttempt to check language which could e construed otherwise than most insulting a Chief Magistrate of the nation.

The President perceived the character of the investigation, and, in his wisdom, decided nove the board and appoint men in places whose records for integrity corality would qualify them for unand morality would qualify them nor independent of the police force and cradicating the evils which had grown and fourlahed in the city under a loose are indicated in the city under a loose of the cit

The Chief of Police and the detectives, with their numerous advisers, from the ranks of the gamblers and the profligates of the city, recognized the fact that such action by the President would be a death-blow to them, unless something could be done to prevent the full accomplishment of his purpose. A action of the gamblers and the Chief of Police, met with favor, and an attempt was made to carry it out. Little Billy Cook threatened the president of the Police Board and proprietor of ident of the Police Board and proprietor of THE REPUBLICAN, who had been chiefly in-strumental in arraigning the police officials for their neglect of duty, with a Congressional investigation. In order to defeat the ends that the President had to view in appointing a new board, a bill was prepared and introduced in Congress to abolish the Police Board alto By this means the uneasy police offi-ped to evade unpleasant exposures and alties of criminal neglect of duty. The bill was offered to the House on the same day that a resolution was engineered through by little Billy Cook calling for an investigation of of the acts of the president of the late board, the arch enemy of gamblers and their confederates, the detectives. Untruthful representations were made to Senators ful representations were made to Senators and Members of Congress, to the effect that the President favored the abolition of the board, and color was given to them by the action of the President in removing the old board. By this trick the bill was hurried through Congress without a dissenting volce. The President very properly vetoed the bill, which would have defeated the ends of justice in the case of the culture rolls of Gigals. in the case of the guilty police officials.

The new Police Board was appointed, and

honest and energetic administration of the ed. The last chance that the detectives have to escape a trial before an impartial tribunal to have Congress ignore the President's cto, and make the bill a law without his sig-sture. The detectives, with the aid of their iends, the gamblers, have brought an immense ressure of influence upon Congress and have acceeded in getting the bill passed over the President's veto in the House, by a majority of only two votes. It now remains for the ity shall triumph, or whether vice, gamblers and dishonest officials shall win the battle, The President, in his message to the House, stated the cogent reasons that impelied him to veto the bill, and which should prevail in the Senate. Senators, before voting to ignore the President's veto, should consider well the demoralizing results of the measure so arnestly advoted by the gamblers and cor-

olicemen. er the present circumstances, it would be vital to the morals of the city to adopt any such measures. It would be a signal that the gamblers, who captured the police department long ago, have no cause to fear molestation from any higher authority. It would be a stay of proceedings in the case of the socured positions of the officials, and the city would lapse into the same condition in which it was before the REPUBLICAN called attention to the vices which were permitted to thrive without molesproperty of citizens would be intrusted to the The protection of the lives and same corrupt officials, who have sold them-solves to gamblers and thieves, and lived in vulgar luxury from the proceeds of the sale. The REPUBLICAN has no more interest in

having the President's veto sustained that has any good citizen of the District. But fo common with all honest citizens who carnestly desire to see the reforms so much needed in the District carried out, we pray that tors will carefully consider the matter, and vote on the side of good morals, by sus taining the wise and timely veto of Presiden

# The Final Remedy.

We have assumed that the people will at once proceed to the adoption of some measure to prevent the recurrence of contested Prest. tal elections, having learned at their serior cost that the Constitution, as at present exist-ing or as now definitively construed, is inadequate to the public safety, beckuse not extend-ing to every emergency which may arise in the ration of the Government. And it is

quite certain it at the remedy to be invoked will be such an amendment to the Constitu-tion as shall do away with the present compli-cated mode of electing the President, and remit the whole question to the people to be decided by a direct vote, the candidate having a plu-rality to be declared elected. But it is be-lieved no system can be devised that will not havely the same dangers as have a not suffer. Heved no system can be devised that will not involve the same dangers we have now suffered from, which would not otherwise, sooner or later, result in such a centralization of power in the General Government as to make the sovereignty of the Statis a mere name, with no semblance of authority; for, unless the supervision of the election be reserved to the supervision of the election be reserved to the States, the same as now, it is plain that their supremacy for any purpose would be speedily frittered away. Sovereignty cannot survive without untrammeled suffrage, no more than human life can be sustained without nourish human life can be sustained without nourishment. But if the States are to retain the same authority over the exercise of this right, then the same questions of fraud and intimidation, of legality and sufficiency, might arise at every election, the same as now, and the same dissatisfaction and danger would follow. If it be orlained that Congress shall have power to question the result as finally returned by State officers, and to affirm or revise their decision, as is claimed now it has

verse their decision, as is claimed now it has a right to do, then the form or a State election is a mere sham, a shadow without substance, and the sovereign function may as well be originally exercised under the control of the Federal power as to be the subject of its re-view; and far better, for then there would be simplicity, directuess and expedition for the process, attended by much less excitement. It is not clear, therefore, what remade for press. verse their decision, as is claimed now it has is not clear, therefore, what remedy for pres-ent ills there is which will not prove more disastrous than their undisturbed existence. The duty of electing a President must be either intrusted to the States, with full and final authority, or to the General Government with the same powers. There is no divided responsibility in any of the concerns of life that is wise or practicable. If the control is left to the States, as was deemed best by the founders of the Government, then the final decision of the properly constituted State authorities must be conclusive of the result. authorities must be conclusive of the result. If it is turned over to the Federal power it may as well be exercised in the first instance as to be effected by a process of appeal.

There is another objection to the proposed action by the people directly in the election of a President that will be likely to prove an obstacle in the way of any change. It is that if

a resident tanks will be marked by the stack of the way of any change. It is that is the plurality of the popular vote is to elect the candidate receiving it, then the smaller States are to be deprived of a large proportion States are to be deprived of a large proportion of their present power in the matter. They will lose their Senatorial representation, and have only so much voice as is given by the ratio of representation in the House, and it is more than likely that they will not readily assent to a system which will thus diminis assent to a system which will thus diminish their participation in the proceedings. It is an object, however, that must be accomplished in some form, and we hope to see brought to the discharge of the duty all the wisdom and moderation evinced by the people and their Representatives in the adjustment just made

#### That Bar'l Again.

David Dudley Field and his Democratic col leagues on the committee now investigating the Louisiana election had better retire for consultation. Here is one of the startling de velopments made by that committee ye day. With a great eclat of bluster this le day. With a great e-unsigned, was read :

unsigned, was read:

"For one million of dollars the vote of Louislams can be secured to Thiden and Hendricky. The manipulation must be done by me, and as far as possible to protect the members of the Heturnian Beard who may favor such a result. It may be necessary to be partially the second as the second second to the second sec

Here, again, we find the bar'l struggling for the mastery. If this letter is a genuin-one, then the political intriguers of the Democracy are bolder than we supposed, and the very face of this attempted transaction proves that they were convinced that the State of Louisiana had gone for Hayes. Here is a direct proposition to sell the State out, i the letter is genuine. But, in order to de the setter is genuine. But, in order to do that, it was evident from the face of the letter that the present board which did make the returns would have had to be entirely reorganized and new members appointed. This bargain was not made, the board remained as it was, and, uninfluenced by the bar'l, they canvassed the returns and declared the electors for Hayes and the State for Packard. This was unfortunate for the Democracy. If they could have made this infamous compact, and secured the removal, as the letter states, of the present members of the board, and got on Democrats or milk-and-water Conservatives, the State could have been manipulated for Tilden by the aid of this corruption fund. David Dudley Field ts not advancing the cause of the Democracy by

# The Great Work of To-Day

A mixed tribunal, created by the National Legislature, will perform to-day one of the most memorable acts in the history of the Republic. After a heated political canvass of six months; after a long and trying controversy with and fight upon the election returns of three States and a side-show issue in Orestone or three otters and a sade-anow issue in Ors-gon; after a long and animated struggle in Congress, this mixed tribunal comes forward, ciothed with the majesty of extraordi any law, for the purpose of electing a President of the United States. The task is one that will try the souls of those who have to sit in jud ment on the great national election.
though there is a general disposition througout the nation to abide willingly by the de sions of this extraordinary body, still the members composing will be the subjects of criticism, and the objects of political that The irribunal is undoubtedly composed of afteen of the ablest men of the Union. They

are men of great public experience and a good knowledge of political affairs, and most of them of constitutional law. They are amply qualified to render justice to both parties, and the country may expect from them a decision according to the law and facts in the case. This will elect Hayes beyond question, and once more the wheels of progress will go round and round, and we will be a busy and happy people.

# The Gambler-Detective Lobby.

From the time the Chaplain's prayer was offered in the Senate yesterday until that body adjourned squads of gamblers and their representative men could be seen mousing around the lobby in their desperate efforts to secure the passage the Police Board bill over the President's veto. That veto means death to them, so far as their pefarious avocation is concerned. It means that gambling shall be carried on no more under the very eyes of the police force and not an arm raised to punish the infraction of the law. It means that the dens of infamy which have held high carnival in our midst unmolested shall here after be closed and the criminals punished. It means that wrong shall be crushed and right shall triumph, and that, notwithstand ing the efforts of the detectives to shield the gamblers and the gamblers to shield the de tectives, they shall be punished for their

Now rose the telegrams of Pelton, Barnum, Hewitt and other "gobblers."

Goth has fatien below 106, and the day of pos-sible resumption is drawing near. To pay will be the most memorable in the history of the nation since the Revolution.

Mn. Hawirr says: "I know a good thing when I seize it;" but he was fooled on the Cronin rote, WEIGHT WAKES the man and want of it the fellow. Justice Davis. weighs three bundred

pounds. How Anout the Tammany assessment upon fifte-holders: Let John Kelly and Augustu Schell be called.

Schell be called.

BETWEEN the Grand Duke Alexis and the count to-day public opinion will be divided in favor of the latter.

THE DEMOCRATE OF Florids want another count. They have found out that Governor Brew, was once a Union soldier.

It might be otherwise, but such is not the case Jere Black insists as to his right to differ with any one on the electoral bill.

THE New York Commercial Advertiser says the Black Hills excitement is about "ore." There are several quarts of it left yet.

THE Richmond Democratic papers still insist that the spirit, intent and letter of the Constitu-tion were to protect slavery as a poculiar institu-

Mn. LuMovnzadjourned his investigating committee too roon. Two or three professional thieves had something to say about their partners in crime.

In these than one year after President Hayes is inaugurated he will be the most popular Chief Magistrate among the Southern people that we WHAT WAS Smith W. Weed, of New York, doing in North Carolina and South Carolina during election week, under the assumed name of Thomas Keith?

during election week, under the assumed hand of Thomas Keith?

An axcallest opportunity will be afforded all persons, male and semale, desirous of being squeezed out of proportion, by joining the crowd at the Capitel to-day.

Trn Kentucky stock of Durham is first class, One of them sent the lobbyiets out of the House in a hurry by simply calling attention to the fact that they were present.

ALEXANDER MITCHELL can tell all about the use of money in Wisconsin by the Democrats. Charley Wooley would be a good witness for the reformers of the Democratic party.

SPRANEN KERR said that should the Democrats elect Justice Davis to the Presidency he would smash the Democratic party to smitherens as soon as he get into the White House.

DAVID DUPLEY FIELD has taken possession of the bank account of the Secretary of the Republican National Committee. Now we deman the accounts of Bernum, Howitt and Tilden.

GROVEN's political history of Oregon will not be looked upon as authority by Americans in the future. They will place it in the index expurga-torius as a treasonable attempt on the life of the value.

GENERAL TYLER, a brave Union officer, who had the reputation during the war of holding a point at all hazards when commanded to do so by his division general, is at present sojourning in the city.

Tue commissio wealth of the Rothschilds amounts to \$3,400,000,000. If the bar'l could only have contained that much, the Democratic State committees would have been happy and the

Victory won.

WHEN Mr. Tilden received his nomination he cried, "the prople did it?" When the compromise was established he cried, "the people did it?" When Hayes is declared elected he will cry, "the fifth Judge did it?"

fifth Judge did it "

THE ROLD impudence of the Democracy may be shown to-day by their attempts in the electoral count to object to the vote of Colorado. If they attempt it their party will be disgraced as it never has been since it fired on the flag. THE RESPONSIBILITY for the defeat of Senator

THE GAMBLERS, who infested the lobby of the

THE GAMBLERS, Who intesteather 1990 to the Senate yeaterday like bees around a sugar barrel, made their boasts that they had secured a two thirds majority in favor of passing the Police Board bill over the veto of the President. Such assertions are graceless and baseless.

THE work that bar'l of money has performed is surprising. First we hear of its ishors in Oregon, then in South Carolina, and now in Louisians. Yet if the amount of Littlefield's testimony agrees in weight to the amount of money the bar'l turnished it could not have been much. DR. MARY WALKER, It is said, is about to peti-

Dn. MARY WALKER, it is said, is about to poti-tion Congress for an appropriation with which to establish an asylum for stray cats and dogs. Such an institution would lessen the hydrophobia in our midst and carry comfort to many a weary soul now made despondent by the midnight orgies of these creatures.

SENATOR HOBERTSON, of South Carolina, has been riding a fine full-blooded, horse for some years, but since his political apostasy the know-ing animal kicks up his heels and endeavers to ahake off his rider. Under the circumstances, we advise Robertson to mount an animal with longer

THAT dirty fellow Dawa, of the Sun, is looking around for fresh victims. Mr. Hawirr seems to have attracted Dana's attention lately, and several notices to walk up to the Capitali's office haye recently appeared. For the information of Mr. Hawirr, we will state that Dana's lawyer is W. G. Bartleyt, and his office is situated in.

GENERAL LEW WALLACE, who has rendered

GENERAL LAW WALLACE, who has rendered valuable scripts to the Republican cause in the South, says that Hayce has been constitutionally elected, will be so declared by the tribunal, and peaceably inaugurated on the 4th of March next, The General's fameas a prophet is equally as good as his reputation as a billiant and brave soldier. So it is settled, Hayes is the coming man. THE GAMBLESS and detectives are moving heaver and earth to secure the passage of the Police Board bill over the President's veto. The in-fluence of the best class in the community is strong for the support of the veto. When gam blers are against, and the Christian churches are for, a measure it should take but a short time for

our national legislators to settle the matter. THE GAMBLING hells, the policy shops, the houses of ill-fame, every institution of sin, crime and iniquity, are exerting their grim and filth influence to obtain the passage of the Police Board bill over the veto of the President. Men who have violated both moral and statute lay trod the halls of the Senate lobby all day y terday in their deep anxiety to kill the Pre dent's veto in the highest legislative branch the nation.

How, A. S. Wallace is daily in receipt of letters from his constituents entreating him to make a contest for a seat in the next Congress, to which he would have been elected had he not been conneted out by fraud. He has received numerous affidavits testifying to the Democratic villatules practiced at his election; indeed, so monstrous are come of the occusations that the House will owe to to its dignity to investigate the same before allowing Evans to take his seat. Col. Wallace has, with efficiency, represented his State in Congress for the past eight years, and if the wishes of the people of his district were respected he would have been given the certificate to the Forty-fifth Congress, as he was unquestionably elected by his usual materity. Col. Wallace has good ground upon which to base a contest, and he should make a vigorous one.

Sad Case of Domestic Affliction.

Sad Case of Domestic Affliction.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Deputy United States
Marshal George H. Holmes is suffering from
eryspicias, caused by wounds inflicted by his wife
while in state of insanity, and it is believed he
cannot recover. Holmes at propent to a raving
manuae, his insunity being caused by his wounds.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

Senate.
WEDNEADAY, JEDUARY 31, 1877.
The Senate was called to order at 12 m.
Bills, petitions, &c., were offered and referred
as follows:

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a commu-nication from the Interior Department, trans-mitting the report of the work of the Patent O-fee for 127.

fice for 1876.

Also, a communication from the Justices of the Supreme Court, notifying the Senate that they had selected Judge Bradley to act with them on the commission for determining questions arising out of the electoral count.

Mr. COOPER presented the certificate of election of Frank Runsson as Schator, to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Caperton, from West

the unexpired term of Mr. Caperton, from West Virginia.

The certificate was read, and Mr. Hunnrond advanced to the President's desk, was sworn in, and immediately entered upon his duties, taking the seat formerly occupied by Mr. Randolan, who had taken the seat coupled by Mr. Price.

The CHAIR laid before the Sanate the credentals of John R. McTunnow, as Senator from New Jersey for six years from March 4 not.

Also, nemoural of the Bload of Trade of Kansalinia of the Mr. DAWES gressented a petition from citizens of the District of Columbia, asking for the passage over the veto of the President the bill abilitish the Police Commissioners. Laid on the tablet to called up during the day.

Several petitions were presented a sking for tayment of arrears of pensions. Laid on the table to a called up during the day.

Several petitions were presented a sking for hayment of arrears of pensions. Laid on the table.

Mr. MAXEX presented a petition from citizens of the Mr. MAXEX presented as petition from citizens the constant of the president of the Mr. MAXEX presented as petition from citizens the constant of the presented as the carrants. Re-

table.

Mr. MAXEY presented a petition from etit.
seas of Texas praying for cheap telegraphy. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post
lloads.

rerred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post 150028.

THE DISTRICT RELIEF BILL.

Mr. WINDOM, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported invorably the bill for the relief of the destitute poor of the District of Columbia. He saked present consideration.

Mr. CUCKRELL, objected, and the bill was placed on the calcular.

Mr. CUCKRELL objected, and the bill was placed on the calcular.

Rainey and others, of North Carolina, asking for a peaceful solution of the Presidential question. List of the table.

He also reported from the Committee on Rules a resolution that during the count of the electoral votes for President and Vice President no person to the Committee on Rules are solution to the Capitol onder the charge of the House of Representatives except by tickus, to be issued by the Committee on Rules of both Houses, mr. HAMLIN moved to amend ao as to have the distribution of tickets made under the direction of the Sergeantso-farm of both Houses, in the Agre Turber discussion, the amendment was a Refer burther discussion, the after Hunter of Sergeantso-farm of both Houses, in Agre Turber discussion, the amendment was

stend of imposing the duty upon the Committees on Rules.

After further discussion, the amendment was adopted, and the resolution passed.

Subsequently Mr. MERRIMON said that it had been ascertained the product amination, that had been ascertained that the rote be reconsidered; which was carried. He then moved to amend so that all the tickets to be issued shall be distributed by the Sergeant-sat-Arms. While the Judges of the Supreme Court, Cabinet Officers, General of the Army, &c., were entitled to the ilsor, their families could not obtain access to the galleries without tickets, and this "amendment was to allow the Sergeant-sat-Arms to distribute tickets to them and others. The amendment was adopted, and the resolution passed egain, as Mr. MORTON said that as considerable business.

tickets to them and others. The amendment are adopted, and the resolution passed sgain, as amendment and the resolution passed sgain, as amendment and the second of the s

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Print-ing, reported back the resolution to print ten thousand extra copies of the President's message on the electoral count, with an amendment that the number be reduced to two thousand flye hun-

the number be reduced to two thousand are nun-dred copies.

Mr. TRURMAN hoped the amendment would not be adopted. The message was patriotic and important, and the larger number of copies ought to be printed. An said the message was short, Mr. SHERMAN paper in the country almost had printed it. Millions of copies of it has been cir-culated in this way, and everybody had read it. He thought 2,500 copies would be sufficient.

The amendment was adopted, and the resolu-tion passed.

The anised was adopted, and the resoluton passed.

Mr. CUUKRELL, from the Committee on
Claims, reported back adversely the bill for the
relief of Captain J. C. Adams, and asked that the
lill be indenitely postponed. Agreed to,
Also, from the same committee, favorably, on
on the calendar.

Also, from the same committee, the bill for relief of O. B. Lathum, without action by the committee, and without prejudice to the bill, asks to
be discharged from its consideration. So ordered.

Mr. ANTHINY from the committee, to Newsmittee, and without prejudice to the bill, asks to
be discharged from its consideration. So ordered.

Mr. ANTHINY from the committee to Newsaction late of the Revised Statutes, providing
for advancing officers of the navy thirty points
on the list of promotion for meritorious conduct.

Objection arose, and pending the debate the
morning hour expired, and

The UHAHR inlied before the Senate the
Bill TO AMEND THE FACIFIC RALENDAD ACTS,

The CHAIR hild before the Senate the Bill to Ankala hild before the Senate the Bill to Ankala Cart, on which Mr. Were was entitled to the floor. Mr. WENT yielded to Mr. CLAYTON to report favorably from the Committee on Indian Affairs to adjust and settle the accounts of the Kaskaskin, Peoria, Plankeshaw and wild Indians, Placed on the calendar.

Also, to Mr. Hoov, to introduce an amendment to the indian bill, at the request of a delegation of Gasgee, now in the city. Ordered printel.

Mr. WEST said he would yield to the Senator Claim of the Committee of the Cart o

The reports of the special committee of riorina districts. AGE, Mr. WILSON, of fows, Mr. POS. TER and others insisted that the motion to adjourn must be put under the rules, but the SPEARIN decided that Mr. Tromprov had the floor, and the Clerk was directed to proceed with the reading of the report.

Then ensue a seem of confusion, described at length in the "Congressional Review." It is the training of the report to the process of the resolution declaring the Titled Congressional Review. the Tilden electors lawfully elected, and that in counting the electors who test their votes should be counted.

Mears, DUNNELL and WOODBURN dissent, and recommend the adoption of a resolution declaring the Hayes electors is writing elected.

A question was then raised as to whether the report would come up as unfinished business to-morrow, and the Republicans resisted it and demanded the yeas and nays on a motion to adjourn, which prevailed at 19:25 o'clock.

Hoor, and, at some length, opposed the ont. He closed at 3 o'clock, and Mr. Boor took the hoor to reply. HAAN said that the amendment offered by him yesterday did not appear, on further examination, to meet fully the case, and he did not know as he should press it. He thought, perhaps, he could better express his views by some remarks.

Mr. THURMAN said the Judiclary Committee, in framing this bill, had very carefully computed the expense of these roads, and had fully mr. With the same and the bill, and was not also to the country of the control of the co

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from Justices Ciliford, Miller, Field and Strong, stating that they had met in accordance with the requirements of the bill to count the electoral vote, and had selected Justice Brad-

ley as the fifth judge on said commission.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, a member of the Com mittee on Rules, called up the Senate rea authorising the appointment of an additional po-lice for duty at the Capitol during the count of the electoral vote, and he moved the adoption of the resolution.

the resolution. Mr. HOLMAN thought that as this bill in volved an expenditure of money it should be considered in Committee of the Whole. Besides, it was opposed to the organization of a quari milt tary force for this Capitol during an election to President. He thought that the American people were orderly, and could take care of them

pie were orderly, and could take care of themselves.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, said the Committee on Rules was unanimous on this question. He believed with Mr. Holman that the American people were able to take care of themselves, and he did not anticipate any difficulty, but it was necessary that private order should be preserved.

MR. HANRS, of Mass., favored the measure.

Mr. WILSON said the officer of the House complain new that they had not force enough to The resolution was adopted.

ADMISSION TO THE CAPITOL ON THE DAY OF Mr. COX., of N. Y., sits from the Committee

ADMISSION TO THE CAPITOL ON THE DAY OF THE COURT.

Mr. COX, of N. Y., also from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution providing that on the days for the counting of the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States, no persons except those privileged by the Rules of the House to the floor, shall be admitted to that part of the building assigned to the use of be signed by the States, except upon a ticket to the special properties of the signed by the Committee on Rules.

Mr. COX said that the committee had assertained that the House galleries would hold only about 550 people with confect, but that 129 people could be packed in. It was useless for any inner to attempt to get in. The Committee had become continued to the committee on the committee had the correct of the continued for the countinued for the continued for the continued for more than one day, telests would be issued for more than one day, telests would be issued for more than one day, telests would be issued for more than one day, telests would be issued for more than one day, telests would be issued for each day.

for mere than one day, tickets would be issued for each day.
The resolution was adopted.
Mr. GARPIELD (Othe), introduced a bill to provide for the more thorough and complete investigation of the causes of railroad desafers.
Mr. GARPIELD said that this bill had been irawn, a this request, by Mr. Charles Francis irawn, a this request, by Mr. Charles Francis and the control of the cause of the c No ordered, metton of Mr. MILLIKEN, Ky., of the

special committee investigating the police a latrs in the District of Columbia was authorized to have printed the testimony already taken. On motion of Mr. HUNTON, of Va., the electoral tribunal was authorized to sit during the security of the property of the Lucian Columbia THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.

Zunn. Fassed.

THE COLORADO QUESTION.

The Mouse then reusemed consideration of the teport providing for the admission of James B. B. Rond as a Hepresentative from Colorado.

Mr. HURD, of Unic, opposed the report.

Mr. McCHARY, of Lows, replied in favor of the

MH. RELYOND SWORN IN.

The question was then taken, the report of the majority of the committee was adopted, and Mr. Beliotri advanced to the SPEAREN'S deek and to the SPEAREN'S deek and to the SPEAREN'S deek and the SPEAREN'S

The House, at a:35, took a recess till 7:30 o'clock. Evening Session.

The House was called to order at 7:30, by the Speaker, [Mr. Rawnat.l.]

On motion of Mr. HOLMAN, the unfinished business, the report of the Committee on the Powers, Privileges and Duties of the Honse, was postponed to Monday next; and, after some uninportant business, the House proceeded, as in the morning hour, to the consideration of reports of committees.

important business, the House proceeded, as in the morning hour, to the consideration of reports of committees.

Mr. THOMAS, of Md., from the Committee on Pacific Railroads, reported a bill for the completion of the Oregon Central railroad, Referred to the Committee of the Whole on a point of order. Mr. PHILLIP'S, of Missouri, from the Committee on Claims, reported a letter of the Committee on Claims, reported a letter of the Committee on Claims, and the reading was demanded at length to consume as much of the boar as possible.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. Cox, of New York, moved to proceed to the consideration of husbess on the Speaker's table.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. Cox, of New York, moved to proceed to the consideration of husbess on the Speaker's table.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. Cox, of the Mr. Cox on the Speaker's table, and the supposed it was for the purpose of going on with the significant appropriation bill. He so informed the gentlemen on the Republican side and therefore asked them not to resist the motion. He should now feel bound to resist by all parliamenty of the Speaker's table.

Mr. HOLMAN said the gentleman's remarks would imply that he had misled the House in his motion this afternoon.

Mr. FOSTER said he had not intimated anything of the kind, but he should resist the pending motion. He was willing to go one with the leg-

ing of the kind, but he should resist the pend-r motion. He was willing to go on with the leg-ative bill, but there was a manifest purpose in ing to the Speaker's table. He made a motion

The National Life Insurance Company of the

United States of America—Its Record Last Year and Its Condition Now. In another column of this paper is presented

the ninth annual statement of the National Life Insurance Company of the United States

tartling Testimony Before the House In yestigating Committee Yesterday—Tildea's Friends Were Trying to Buy Louisla's Electoral Votes, and They Claim Wells Wat

Willing.
The Committee on the Powers, Privieges and Duties of the House continued their in-

Mr. MURI) of Unio, opposed the report.

Mr. MCRARY, of lows, replied in favor of the region.

Mr. MCRARY, of Me., called attention to the fact that on the very first day of this session that the the very first day of this session that the the very first day of this session that the very first day of this session that the very first day of the session that was rather late now for the House to declare her rot a State.

Mr. RAFKS, of Mass., argued that Colorado was a State in the Union the moment she had complied with the working act, and it was unfair and the was a State in the union the moment at was a first unit after Congress shall have declared her admitted, and 'herefore the act admitting her should be passed before her member can be admitted to a seat.

Frending further confirm resolution in relation to admission to the House galleries. It is the same in substance as the House resolution previously adopted.

Mr. KOOT then demanded the previous question on the Colorado resolutions.

Mr. CAULFIELD, of Ill, havored the measure.

Mr. MCLYPIELD, of Ill, havored the measure.

and Dulies of the House continued their investigation yeaterday.

Juo. T. Pickett testified that he resides in Washington city, and is a lawyer by profession. He was requested to produce a letter from Gov. Wells, of the Louisiana Returning Board, He did so, saying he did not know Wells'hand-writting. The letter reads as follows:

[Name of party to whom letter is addressed out. Mr. The letter reads as follows:

[Name of party to whom letter is addressed out. Mr. The letter reads as follows:

[Name of party to whom letter is addressed out. Mr. The read of the letter came into his possession.

Mr. Field requested the witness to state how the letter came into his possession.

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Mr. Field requested the witness to state how the letter came into his possession.

Mr. Field requested the witness to state how the letter came into his possession.

Mr. Field requested the witness to state of caffairs in Louisiana, growing out of the late Presidential election. The gentleman stated that he had been spending a week or ten days in At the possession.

Mr. He possession with him regarding to make some remarks, the room was cleared for consultation.

When the doors were again opened, the committee called Joseph H. Maddox, special agent of the intensity of the committee sund might have to disclose his (Maddox's) hame. To his (Maddox's) surprise he committee sund him that he (Pickett) expected to be summoned before the committee, and might have to disclose his (Maddox's) hame. To his (Maddox's) surprise he was subponsed to appear before the committee with the subject matter of the committee with the subject matter of the development of the letter possession with the letter possession has been a surprised by

MAR AGROUND COURT BARNES DISCHARGED.

Mr. KNOTT, of Ky., offered a resolution, which was agreed to, authoriting the discharge of E. W. Harnes, he having produced the telegrams called for by Mr. Monnison's committee.

The SPEAKER presented a letter from Hon. Barnes Herrecont, resigning, his postion as a Leprocentalise from Mr. Mighids, he having Mr. WALDRUN, of Mich., reported the decisery appropriation bill from the Committee on Agreey Propriet Committee C

Also the logical was also read:

John T. Pickett. Non Baltrisonia. Nov. 27, 1873.

Leave to height. Tolegraph me, as agreed upon, on the morning of the 20th, but not before.

Also, the following:

Jos. Hencock, 32 Bieswille street, New Orleans:
All right. I can got the money at five. six, seven, eight, nine or ten per cent. in Baltimore, where I will go (be) on the 20-30th instant, or 1, or 2, or 3 prox. It'll will suit you.

New York West.

or 2, or 3 prox... If it will suit you.

New York Hotel, or Harman's, Monday evening.

Also, the following:
C. M. Culcert. 170 Custom House street. New
Orleans.

Hold. Will telegraph you Monday evening.

Jos. Harvook.

LOUISIANA FOR TILDEN.

ing motion. He was willing to go on with the legislative bill, but there was a manifest purpose in soing to the Speaker's table. He made a motion of halfour.

Ball PACE, of California, moved that when the Ball PACE, of California, of the Congress had passed a law for a joint convention to morrow, to count the electrial vote and he could not, therefore, entertain the motion to adourn over to that time.

An appeal was taken from the decision of the Chair, and the yeas and mays were ordered on the Linit, and they eas and mays were ordered on the Linit, and they ease and mays were ordered on the Linit, and they ease, and the constraint of the Governor and Legislature of Florida in relation to the Dresidential electors. The Republicans understood it was proposed to refer them to the tribunal on the electoral votes and therefore resisted the motion.

The SPEAKER said that he saw no occasion for alarm. He thought there was a misapprehension as to what it was intended to do. He held in his hand two papers relating to the Florida election, and all he desired to do was to lay them before the Mouse.

The SPEAKER said that he saw no occasion for alarm to the Mr. CONGER, Mr. PACET and others. That is what we object to.

The SPEAKER said as the paper was in the shape of a memorial he would exercise his right to present it at the clerk deak.

Mr. CONGER, Mr. PACET and others.

The SPEAKER suled that as the motion to go to the SPEAKER suled what as motion to go to the SPEAKER said as the paper was in the shape of a memorial he would exercise his right to present it at the clerk deak.

The SPEAKER suled that as the motion to go to the SPEAKER said as the paper was in the shape of a memorial he would exercise his right to present it at the clerk deak.

The SPEAKER clued that as the motion to go to the SPEAKER said as the paper was in the shape of a Also the following letter:
"For one milly instance the voto of Louisiana, can be secured to Tilden and Hendrieks. The manipulation must be done by ms, and, as far as possible, to protect the members of the Returning Board who may favor such a result. It may be uccessary to elact two or three members of the board to reach what we want—the details to be agreed upon. Money to be paid in installments—say one quarter when the fifth member is elected, the contract of the contract

NEW ORLEANS, Docember 1, 1878.
Col. John T. Pickett, New York assume, between
Thirteenthand Fourteenth streets, Washington;
Telegraph party to trust person you wrote
about. May be to your interest.

JOS. HANCOCK.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1330 N. Y. Ave.

Col. F. C. Bacharis, New Orleans:
A double warms, but if well informed you might trust person I wrote about. JNO. T. PICKETT. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1, 1870.

"Night message." 1330 N. Y. Avr. Joseph Horners, 12B Henville st., Telegraphed as desired. Dame my interest. Think of the best interests of forty millions of people. John N. Picaker. The witness declined to furnish any explanation of the contents or meaning of these different

When the papers had been read, Mr. Field when the papers had been read, Mr. Field said. "Now, Mr. Maddox, since all this is known, are you not willing to tell the whole story?" The witness, Ne, sir, not until further consid-

ation.
Q Did not Governor Wells negotiate with you or the vote of Louisiana? A. That I decline to answor.

Q. Did he sek you to negotiate with any one elset A. I decline to answor that also.

Hy Mr. Marsh: Q. Did you have any interview with the Secretary of Wart. A. That I decline to

with the Secretary of Wari answer.

Q. Upon what ground? A. Because this matter is connected with the other matter regarding which I have declined to answer.

If w fir. Lawrence: Q. Are you acquainted with the Secretary of War? A. I had two interviews with him.

Secretary of War? A. I had two interviews him.

When was the first interview? A. On the high of December.

Who was present? A. Colonel J. J. Stew-of Bailmore, who introduced me to him.

When was the next interview? A. The trimorning. G. Who was present A. Colonel J. J. Stewart, of Ballimore, who introduced in to him.
G. When was, the next interview? A. The next morning.
G. How long did the first interview last? A. About half an hour. the ninth annual statement of the National Life Inaurance Company of the United States of America. It shows, in brief, the results of the work done by the company during the past year and its present finaucal condition. It should be carefully scrutinized by every policy holder, who owes it to those dependent upon him to satisfy himself that the company is in fact the safeguard for them which it purports to be.

New policies have been issued during the year to the number of 2,003, insuring \$4.445,307, or an average of something over \$2,000 for each policy. This moderate average shows that Life insurance is extending among those who must need its bleasings. It shows also that the Company is distributing risks widely and conservatively, avoiding heavy single hazards. The year's income exceeds its outgo by \$307,943, which excess has been prudently added to the surplus, for the protection of policy-holders. The death claims paid during the year aggregate \$220,030. This sum represents not merely so many dollars, but comfort and plenty in many a household which but for a National policy would have been destitute as well as desolate.

Especial attention is called to the character of the company's assets, and to the fact that they have been estimated in the statement at the actual values for which they are available in the payment of losses. The loans in every instance are secured by property worth more than double the sum loaned. Taken altogether, the assets exceed the total liabilities by \$1,415,835. Among these liabilities is the reserve upon policies in force to the amount of \$2,460,370. This sum is sacredly reserved for policy-holders exclusively, and, under the law issufficient to fully protect every outanning policy; but, in addition to this legally-aufficient guaranty, is the surplus of nearly a million and a half of dellar, which makes assurance doubly sure.

For every dollar of present and contingent liability the company has one dollar and fifty-five cents.

A. How long did the first interview last? A. About half an hour.

Q. How long the second? A. Only a minute or two.

The committee reconsidered their action in relation to the witners, Maddax, and decided to grant him until this morning, 10 o'clock, to answer. Adjourned.

It is understood that the committee, while in secret session, elicited from Col. Pickett that he went to New York and saw John Morrissey and told him that money could be used with the Returning Board of Louisians to induce them to give the vote of the State to Tilden. Morrissey replied that he had no compunctions on the subject, because those menoculd be bought like sheep, and would not mind giving \$100,000 himself, but did not think it necessary. He went to Hon. A. S. Hewlit for the asme purpose, but without reaching any result.

Picket was asked whether he expected to receive any fee for his intermediation in the transaction, and realied that if he had received

receive any fee for his intermediation in the transaction, and replied that if he had received any he was going to use it for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Confederate sol-diers.

Origin of the Phrase, "Wake Me up When Kirby Dies." Celia Logan explains the origin of the phrase,

"Wake me up when Kirby dies." Kirby was the leading man in the old Chatham-street Theatre New York, and although a good actor of his type and a favorite with the boys, he made no expecial fame until a melodrama was produced entitled "Mike Martin," in which he played the character of Thunderbolt. It fell to his lot to be shot on of Thunderbolt. It fell to his int to be shot on the roof a house. When he received his deathwould he leaped from the root to the stage. In order to make a realistic effect, he concealed it his sleeve a small apongs soaked with red paint. When the shot was fired he instantly clapps this sponge to his forchead, and the red droprunning over his face gave the appearance of a ghestly wound, and that coupled with his bold leap and well-acted death, made a great semanding or the stage of the stage of

# A Minnesota Elector Summoned to Washing-

hability the company has one dollar and nityfive cents.

We feel very confident that the facts and
figures submitted to the public in the annual
statement referred to will commend the National Life Insurance Company of the Univel
States of America to the renewed confidence
of those who serve themselves and their famlies by obtaining and maintaining its policies.

During the last year the company has paid
\$18,000 to our citizens through Messrs. A. S.
Fratt & Son, general agents, the heirs of Jas.
M. Witherow, printer, receiving \$11,500 of
this amount. NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—A St. Paul (Minn.) dispatch reports that ex-Gov. Davis, president of the late Electoral Geliege of Minnesota, has been subjuenaed before the House Committee on the Rights, Privileges and Duties of the House in Counting the Electoral Yote.

LITTLEFIELD'S STATEMENT DESI, SD

By the Louisiana State-house Authorities. (By Tetegraph to the National Republicae.)
NEW ORLEANS, JAN. 31.—The State-house authorities claim that Littlefield's statement before the Congressional committee yesterday that he was requested by Governor Wells to transpose 118 rotes in Vernon parish, in order to sheet Hunter for Judge, Andrews for District Attorney and Kelso for State Senator, is false on the face of it. Hunter and Andrews were elected without transposition by the rejection of three polis, which were ordered to be rejected. Kelso was not returned elected, Texada, Democrat, being returned as elected by 138 votes over Kelso. The transposition affected as result in the control of the service of the control of By the Louislana State-house Au

and Religing retused to reinstate him.

John Quincy Adams' Habitsof Life.

Mr. John Quincy Adams' Habitsof Life.

Mr. John Quincy Adams was in his ninetieth year when Charles Mackay first visited this country. He was in excellent health, the cause of which is explained by Jr. Mackay. "Men and women," he said, "scarcely ever allow the fresh air of heaven to touch any part of their bedies except thair hands and face, and even to those scept thair hands and face, and even to those he ladder are systematically unjust by wearing gloves and wells. The market of the beautiful human form requires to be, for a certain period of every day, exposed to the action of the atmosphere. I take my at bath every morning, and walk in my bed-room on puric maluratious with all the windows open, for a full half hour. I also take a water bath daily. I read and write for eight hours a day. I sleep eight hours, and devote mother eight to exercise, conversation and strength, which, I think, will carry me to a hardered years, unless I die by accident or am shot or hanged."

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